$$R^{1}(Alk^{1})_{r}(L^{1})_{s}$$

$$(Alk^{2})_{m}$$

$$C(R^{2})-X^{1}R^{4}$$

$$R$$

$$(1a)$$

wherein:

R is a carboxylic acid;

R' is an optionally substituted pyridyl group;

Alk<sup>1</sup> is an optionally substituted  $C_{1.6}$  aliphatic chain or  $C_{1.6}$  heteroaliphatic chain containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups;

L<sup>1</sup> is -O-, -S-, -C(O)-, -
$$(O)$$
O-, -C(S)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -OC(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CO-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)C(O)O-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CS-, -S(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, or -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-;

R<sup>5</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group;

r and s, which may be the same or different, is each zero or an integer 1;

Alk<sup>2</sup> is a straight or branched alkylene chain;

m is zero or an integer 1;

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R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

 $X^1$  is a group selected from -N(R<sup>3</sup>)CO-, (where R<sup>3</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group); -N(R<sup>3</sup>) SO<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>3</sup>)C(O)O- or -N(R<sup>3</sup>)CON(R<sup>3a</sup>)- (where R<sup>3a</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group);

 $R^4$  is an optionally substituted  $C_{1.6}$  aliphatic,  $C_{3.10}$  cycloaliphatic or  $C_{7.10}$  polycycloaliphatic group;

and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

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14. (Amended Twice) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a disease or disorder involving inflammation in which the extravasation of leukecytes plays a role in a mammal, which comprises administering to a mammal suffering from such a disease or disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (1):

$$R^{1}(Alk^{1})_{r}(L^{1})_{s}$$
  $(Alk^{2})_{m}$   $C(R^{2})-X^{1}R^{4}$   $R$   $(1)$ 

wherein:

R is a carboxylic acid (CO<sub>2</sub>H);

R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl, straight or branched alkoxy or optionally substituted pyridyl group;

Alk<sup>1</sup> is an optionally substituted  $C_{1.6}$  aliphatic chain or  $C_{1.6}$  heteroaliphatic chain containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups;

If is -O-, -S-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(S)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -OC(
$$\emptyset$$
)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CO-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)C(O)O-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CS-, -S(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-,